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(54) SKIN CLEANSING AGENT

(57)Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain a skin cleansing agent containing a fatty acid soap, reduced in the adsorption and buildup of the soap onto the skin and low in skin irritancy.

CONSTITUTION: This skin cleansing agent comprises a fatty acid soap, 0.1-50wt.% of at least one kind of surfactant selected from N-acylglutamic acids, their salts and polyglyceryl polyoxyalkylene alkyl ethers and 0.1-10wt.% of cholesterol. In this agent, the weight ratio of the surfactant plus the cholesterol to the fatty acid soap is ≥ 0.01 . Besides, it is preferable that this skin cleansing agent be incorporated with 0.1-10wt.% of titanium dioxide.

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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] In the charge of washing containing fatty-acid soap, the surfactant chosen from any one or more sorts of N-acyl glutamic acid, N-acyl glutamate, or poly glyceryl polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether 0.1 - 50 % of the weight, Cholesterol is blended 0.1 to 10% of the weight. And the charge of skin washing which comes to blend in total the surfactant chosen from any one or more sorts of N-acyl glutamic acid, N-acyl glutamate, or poly glyceryl polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether to the fatty-acid soap 100 weight section, and cholesterol more than 1 weight section.

[Claim 2] Furthermore, the charge of skin washing according to claim 1 characterized by blending titanium oxide 0.1 to 10% of the weight.

[Translation done.]

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention] [0001]

[Industrial Application] Especially this invention relates to the charge of skin washing with high safety also to the skin excellent in susceptibility, such as the sensitive skin.

[Description of the Prior Art] The charge of washing removes the dirt on the skin, excessive sebum, other wastes, the charge of makeup makeup that became unnecessary, it is used in order to maintain the skin at clarification, and generally the surfactant serves as a principal component. Fatty-acid soap is used widely as a principal component from the strength of the detergency also in these surfactants in many cases.

[0003] These charges of washing are used daily and the loadings of the surfactant to the charge of washing tend to increase from the request of washing their face in recent years, compaction of washing time amount, and compaction of a makeup step. On the other hand, for a user, slight dermopathies, such as surface deterioration by stimulus of a surfactant, pose a problem, and it is a problem especially important for the user of a sensitive skin body.

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] Let it be a technical problem to make this invention in view of the above situations, and for the purpose to offer the charge of washing which reduced skin irritation. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As a result of inquiring wholeheartedly in view of such the present condition, higher-fatty-acid soap was adsorbed and accumulated into the skin also in that adsorption on the skin of the surfactant in the charge of washing serves as a cause as a stimulative cause over the skin of the charge of washing, and these surfactants, and this invention persons promoted the denaturation of skin protein, and found out that risk of bringing about comparatively critical dermopathies, such as surface deterioration, a crack, and a fissure, increased. this invention persons based on this knowledge about a means to control adsorption on the skin of higher-fatty-acid soap with being used [much] as a principal component of the charge of washing As a result of repeating research, furthermore, by blending a specific surfactant and cholesterol into the charge of washing Adsorption on the skin of fatty-acid soap can be blocked, and it finds out that the high charge of washing of the safety to the skin being offered and this effectiveness are reinforced more by adding a titanium dioxide further, and comes to complete this invention.

[0006] That is, this invention is a charge of skin washing which comes to blend a specific surfactant and cholesterol in the charge of washing containing fatty-acid soap.

[0007] Hereafter, the charge of skin washing of this invention is explained to a detail.
[0008] The effectiveness that N-acyl glutamic acid, N-acyl glutamate, and poly glyceryl

polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether are mentioned, and poly glyceryl polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether blocks adsorption on the skin of higher-fatty-acid soap also in these as a specific surfactant used together with the cholesterol applied to the charge of skin washing of this invention is highly desirable. This

effectiveness is reinforced by blending a titanium dioxide further.

[0009] The poly glyceryl polyoxyalkylene alkyl ether which is the surfactant used especially suitable for this invention is shown by the following general formula (1). [0010]

[Formula 1]

RO(C4H8O) X(C3H5(OH) O) YH (1)

(R expresses the alkyl group or alkenyl radical of the shape of a straight chain of carbon numbers 8-36, and the letter of branching among a formula, X shows the integer of 1-60, and Y shows the integer of 3-60.)

[0011] Moreover, the glycerol usually used for the charge of skin washing in the range which does not bar the effectiveness of this invention in the charge of skin washing of this invention, 1, 3-butylene glycol, propylene glycol, a JIFURO pyrene glycol, Polyhydric alcohol, such as diglycerol, a liquid paraffin, higher alcohol, Anionic surface active agents, such as oil, such as vegetable oil and animal oil, an alkyl-sulfuric-acid ester salt, and an alkyl phosphoric ester salt, Components, such as amphoteric surface active agents, such as N-alkyl-N and N-dimethylamino acetic-acid betaine and alkyl dimethylamine oxide, a cationic surface active agent, a thickener, a moisturizer, antiseptics, a germicide, an ultraviolet ray absorbent, a chelating agent, an antioxidant, and perfume, can be blended.

[0012] The loadings of 0.1 - 50 % of the weight and cholesterol of the loadings of the specific surfactant blended with the charge of skin washing of this invention are 0.1 - 10 % of the weight, and, as for the total quantity of a specific surfactant and cholesterol, it is desirable to be blended more than 1 weight section to the higher-fatty-acid soap 100 weight section. If fewer than a compounding ratio with this loadings and higher fatty acid, even if it cannot block enough adsorption on the skin of higher-fatty-acid soap and will blend across this range, effective enhancement of the adsorption prevention effectiveness is not accepted.

[0013] The specific surfactant blended with the charge of washing which uses these fatty-acids soap as a principal component, and the loadings of cholesterol are good above-mentioned to take into consideration extent of the washing function of the charge of washing, and usability, to be within the limits and to choose suitably.

[0014] The example and the example of an experiment of the charge of skin washing of this invention are shown below, and this invention is further explained to a detail.

[0015]

[Working Example(s) and Comparative Example(s)] The charge of washing which consists of a combination presentation of a publication was adjusted to Table 1 and Table 2, and evaluation by the adsorption prevention effectiveness verification test of the higher-fatty-acid soap and the real use test was carried out.

[0016] [Table 1]

| ct /\ /ct Black | | | | 実施例 | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 成分(重量%) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Б | 6 | 7 |
| ラウリン酸 | 20 | | | | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| ミリスチン酸 | | 22.8 | | | | | |
| パルミチン酸 | | | 25.6 | | | | |
| ステアリン酸 | | | | 28.4 | | | |
| 水酸化カリウム | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| ま、リク、リセリル(10)ま、リオキシ フ、チレン(10)セチルエーテル | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 |
| コレステロール | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 精製水 | 63.5 | 60.7 | 57.9 | 55.1 | 53.5 | 43.5 | 33.5 |

[0017]

Table 2]

| 成分(重量%) | | 実施例 | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|--|--|
| 灰分(単重光) | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | | |
| ラウリン酸 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| 水酸化カリウム | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.6 | 5.5 | | |
| ま゛リク゛リセリル(10)ま゛リオキシ フ゛チレン(10)セチルエーテル | 10 | | | | | 10 | 5 | | |
| アミソフトMK11 | | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 10 | | |
| コレスチロール | 1 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | | |
| ネオサンベール | 2 . | | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | | |
| 特製水 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 52.1 | 42 | 52 | 56.5 | | |

[0018] The measurement experiment of the skin amount of adsorption of higher-fatty-acid soap was conducted using the charge of washing of an example and the example of a comparison. [0019] The charge of skin washing of the <example 1 of experiment> above-mentioned examples 1-14 and the examples 1-8 of a comparison was diluted with distilled water, and it ****ed to the penetrant remover of a solution 10% of the weight. After carrying out the toilet of the forearm flexor of a total of 22 20-30-year-old man and woman who have the healthy skin with lukewarm water, distilled water washed and it was made to season naturally enough. Then, the cup for extract analysis of the shape of a cylinder with a diameter of 4cm was stuck to the above-mentioned forearm flexor, 5ml of penetrant removers warmed at 37 degrees C at cylinder circles was dropped, the penetrant remover was agitated for 5 minutes with the glass rod, and the forearm flexor was washed enough. The washing part was flushed enough and made to season naturally with distilled water after washing actuation. In order to measure the residual charge of the fatty-acid soap to these subject section, after extracting the fatty-acid soap which trickled and carried out residual adsorption of the 1ml acetone to the washing part and changing it into the corresponding fatty-acid methyl ester, quantitative analysis was carried out with the gas chromatography. The above experiment was conducted under conditions of the temperature of 23 degrees C, and 50% of relative humidity. In addition, about the examined part, one week before an experiment forbade use of perfumeries and cosmetics, such as a charge of commercial washing, and a skin care product, and permitted only washing by water and lukewarm water. A result is shown in Table [0020]

| רח | r_ | 1_1 | ١. | 21 |
|----|----|-----|----|----|
| 11 | la | D. | ıc | 2 |

| | | | | 比(| 技 | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|----------|------|------|------|
| 成分(重量%) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 8 | 7 | 8 |
| ラウリン酸 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | |
| ミリスチン酸 | | | | | | 22.8 | | |
| パルミチン酸 | | | | | | | 25.6 | |
| スチアリン酸 | | | | | | | | 28.4 |
| 水酸化カリウム | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 |
| グリセリン | | 10 | | | | | | |
| PEG2000 | | | 10 | | | | | |
| ** リオキシエチレン(30) セチルエーテル | | | | 10 | | | | |
| ま゛リケ゛リセリル(10)ま゛リオキシ フ゛チレン(10)セチルエーデル | | | | | 10 | | | |
| 精製水 | 74.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 71.7 | 68.9 | 66.1 |

[0021] The use test for one week was performed using the charge of skin washing of examples 1, 8, and 10 and the examples 1-4 of a comparison by having made into the test subject 23 18-35-year-old men and 26 women who have the <example 2 of experiment> healthy skin, and a questionnaire and data collection through interviews were conducted about a feeling of use. =0 point bad to a user about evaluation of foaming and dirt omission, a little bad =1 point, I had you usually grade as =2 point, a little good =3 point, and good =4 point, and when the average mark in each item was zero or more points [less than one], it was estimated as O at O and the three or more times of four or less points at ** and the two or more times of less than three points at x and the one or more times of less than two points. About evaluation of a prop, jarring, slime, and surface deterioration = which is not sensed for a user -- = hardly felt zero point -- = sensed a little one point -- two points = to sense -- I had three points graded as =4 point sensed strong, and when the average mark in each item was zero or more points [less than one], it was estimated as x at ** and the three or more times of four or less points at O and the two or more times of less than three points at O and the one or more times of less than two points. The obtained evaluation result is shown in Table 4 and Table 5.

[0022] [Table 4]

| | | 皮腐への脂肪酸の平均残留吸着量 |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| | 1 | 13.8μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| | 2 | 10.4μ8/cm²(ミリスチン酸) |
| | 3 | 8.6μg/cm² (パルミチン酸) |
| 実 | 4 | 5.5μg/cm² (ステアリン酸) |
| | 5 | 11.2μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 6 | 8.4μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| 施 | 7 | 4. 5μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 8 | 7.4μ8/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| | 9 | 10.3μ8/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| 例 | 10 | 9.8μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 1 | 8.8μg/c'm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 12 | 7.6μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 3 | 8.4μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 4 | 7.5μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 | 72.8μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| | 2 | 70.5μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| 比 | 3 | 74. 8μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 4 | 53.8μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| 較 | 5 | 28.4μg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| 例 | 6 | 48. 5μg/cm²(ミリスチン酸) |
| | 7 | 37. 8μg/cm² (パルミチン酸) |
| | 8 | 24.6μg/cm² (スチアリン酸) |

[0023] [Table 5]

| | | 肌荒れ | 泡立ち | 汚れ落ち | つっぱり | きしみ | ぬめり |
|-----|----|-----|-----|------|------|-----|----------|
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | • | ٥ |
| 実施例 | 8 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | © |
| 15% | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | 1 | × | 0 | 0 | × | Δ | Δ |
| 比較 | 2 | 0 | Δ | Δ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| GI | 3 | 0 | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ |
| | 4 | Δ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Δ |

[0024]

[Effect of the Invention] According to this invention, even if it uses the charge of washing which uses fatty-acid soap as a principal component every day, there are little residual of the fatty-acid soap inside the skin and are recording, and they can provide a lifting with the charge of pile washing for skin troubles, such as surface deterioration.

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PURPOSE: To obtain a skin cleansing agent containing a fatty acid soap, reduced in the adsorption and buildup of the soap onto the skin and low in skin irritancy.

CONSTITUTION: This skin cleansing agent comprises a fatty acid soap, 0.1–50wt.% of at least one kind of surfactant selected from N-acylglutamic acids, their salts and polyglyceryl polyoxyalkylene alkyl ethers and 0.1–10wt.% of cholesterol. In this agent, the weight ratio of the surfactant plus the cholesterol to the fatty acid soap is ≥0.01. Besides, it is preferable that this skin cleansing agent be incorporated with 0.1–10wt.% of titanium dioxide.

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(54) 【発明の名称】 皮膚洗浄料

(57)【要約】

【目的】 脂肪酸石鹸を含有する皮膚洗浄料において、 脂肪酸石鹸の皮膚への吸着、蓄積を低減し、皮膚刺激性 の少ない皮膚洗浄料を提供する。

【構成】 脂肪酸石鹸を含有する洗浄料において、N-アシルグルタミン酸又はN-アシルグルタミン酸塩又はポリグリセリルポリオキシアルキレンアルキルエーテルの何れか1種以上から選ばれる界面活性剤を0.1~50重量%、コレステロールを0.1~10重量%配合し、且つ脂肪酸石鹸100重量部に対してN-アシルグルタミン酸又はN-アシルグルタミン酸塩又はポリグリセリルポリオキシアルキレンアルキルエーテルの何れか1種以上から選ばれる界面活性剤とコレステロールとを合計で1重量部以上配合してなる皮膚洗浄料であり、好適には更に酸化チタンを0.1~10重量%配合する。

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【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 脂肪酸石鹸を含有する洗浄料において、 N-アシルグルタミン酸又はN-アシルグルタミン酸塩 又はポリグリセリルポリオキシアルキレンアルキルエー テルの何れか1種以上から選ばれる界面活性剤を0.1 ~50重量%、コレステロールを0.1~10重量%配 合し、且つ脂肪酸石鹸100重量部に対してN-アシル グルタミン酸又はN-アシルグルタミン酸塩又はポリグ リセリルポリオキシアルキレンアルキルエーテルの何れ か1種以上から選ばれる界面活性剤とコレステロールと を合計で1重量部以上配合してなる皮膚洗浄料。

【請求項2】 更に酸化チタンを0.1~10重量%配 合する事を特徴とする請求項1に記載の皮膚洗浄料。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【産業上の利用分野】本発明は、特に敏感肌等の感受性 に優れた皮膚に対しても安全性の高い皮膚洗浄料に関す る。

[0002]

【従来の技術】洗浄料は、皮膚上の汚れ、余剰の皮脂、 その他老廃物や不要となったメークアップ化粧料等を除 去し、皮膚を清浄に保つ目的で使用されており、一般的 に界面活性剤が主成分となっている。これら界面活性剤 の中でもその洗浄力の強さから、脂肪酸石鹸が主成分と して汎用される事が多い。

【0003】これらの洗浄料は日常的に使用されるもの であり、又近年の洗顔、洗浄時間の短縮、化粧ステップ の短縮の要請から洗浄料への界面活性剤の配合量は増加 する傾向にある。一方使用者にとっては、界面活性剤の 刺激による肌荒れ等の軽度の皮膚障害が問題となってお 30 り、特に敏感肌体質の使用者には重要な問題である。

[0004]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】本発明は、以上のよう な状況に鑑みてなされたものであって、その目的は皮膚 刺激性を低減した洗浄料を提供する事を課題とする。

 $RO(C_4H_8O) \times (C_3H_5(OH)O) \times H \cdots (1)$

(式中、Rは炭素数8~36の直鎖状、分岐状のアルキ ル基又はアルケニル基を表し、Xは1~60の整数を示 し、Yは3~60の整数を示す。)

【0011】また、本発明の皮膚洗浄料には、本発明の 効果を妨げない範囲で、通常皮膚洗浄料に使用されるグ リセリン、1,3-ブチレングリコール、プロピレング リコール、ジフロピレングリコール、ジグリセリン等の 多価アルコール類、流動パラフィン、高級アルコール、 植物油、動物油等の油分、アルキル硫酸エステル塩、ア ルキル燐酸エステル塩等のアニオン界面活性剤、N-ア ルキルーN、N-ジメチルアミノ酢酸ベタイン、アルキ ルジメチルアミンオキサイド等の両性界面活性剤、カチ オン界面活性剤、増粘剤、保湿剤、防腐剤、殺菌剤、紫 外線吸収剤、キレート剤、酸化防止剤、香料等の成分を 50 宜上記範囲内で選択すると良い。

* [0005]

【課題を解決するための手段】こうした現状を鑑み、鋭 意研究を行った結果、本発明者らは洗浄料の皮膚に対す る刺激性の原因として洗浄料中の界面活性剤の皮膚への 吸着が一因となっている事、又これらの界面活性剤中で も高級脂肪酸石鹸が皮膚中に吸着、蓄積され、皮膚蛋白 の変性を促進し、肌荒れ、ひび割れ、アカギレ等の比較 的重篤な皮膚障害をもたらす危険が高まる事を見いだし た。本発明者らはこの知見に基づき、洗浄料の主成分と して使用されることの多い高級脂肪酸石鹸の皮膚への吸 着を抑制する手段について、更に研究を重ねた結果、洗 浄料中に特定の界面活性剤とコレステロールとを配合す る事により、脂肪酸石鹸類の皮膚への吸着を妨害する事 が出来、皮膚への安全性の高い洗浄料を提供できる事、 又この効果は更に二酸化チタンを添加する事により、よ り増強される事を見いだし、本発明を完成させるに至っ たものである。

【0006】即ち本発明は、脂肪酸石鹸を含有する洗浄 料において特定の界面活性剤とコレステロールとを配合 20 してなる皮膚洗浄料である。

【0007】以下、本発明の皮膚洗浄料について詳細に 説明する。

【0008】本発明の皮膚洗浄料に適用されるコレステ ロールと併用される特定の界面活性剤としては、N-ア シルグルタミン酸、N-アシルグルタミン酸塩、ポリグ リセリルポリオキシアルキレンアルキルエーテルが挙げ られ、これらの中でもポリグリセリルポリオキシアルキ レンアルキルエーテルが高級脂肪酸石鹸の皮膚への吸着 を妨害する効果が高く好ましい。この効果は、更に二酸 化チタンを配合する事により、増強される。

【0009】本発明に特に好適に使用される界面活性剤 であるポリグリセリルポリオキシアルキレンアルキルエ ーテルは、下記一般式(1)で示される。

[0010]

[(K, 1, 1)

配合することが出来る。

【0012】本発明の皮膚洗浄料に配合される特定の界 面活性剤の配合量は0.1~50重量%、コレステロー ルの配合量は0.1~10重量%であり、且つ特定の界 面活性剤とコレステロールとの合計量は高級脂肪酸石鹸 100重量部に対して1重量部以上配合される事が好ま しい。この配合量及び高級脂肪酸との配合比より少ない と高級脂肪酸石鹸の皮膚への吸着を充分妨害できず、 又、この範囲を越えて配合しても吸着防止効果の有効な 増強は認められない。

【0013】これら、脂肪酸石鹸を主成分とする洗浄料 に配合される特定の界面活性剤及びコレステロールの配 合量は、洗浄料の洗浄機能の程度、使用性を勘案して適

【0014】以下に本発明の皮膚洗浄料の実施例及び実 験例を示して、本発明を更に詳細に説明する。

[0015]

果確認試験、実使用テストによる評価を実施した。

*なる洗浄料を調整し、その高級脂肪酸石鹸の吸着防止効

[0016]

【表1】

【実施例及び比較例】表1、表2に記載の配合組成より*

| 成分(重量%) | | 実施例 | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|
| 放勿(重量ル) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | | |
| ラウリン酸 | 20 | | | | 20 | 20 | 20 | | |
| ミリスチン酸 | | 22.8 | | | | | | | |
| パルミチン酸 | | | 25.6 | | | | | | |
| ステアリン酸 | | | | 28.4 | | | | | |
| 水酸化カリウム | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | | |
| ま、リク、リモリル(10)ま、リオキシ フ、チレン(10)セチルエーテル | 10 | 10 | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 40 | | |
| コレステロール | 1 | 1 | 1 |) | 1 | 1 | 1 | | |
| 精製水 | 63.5 | 60.7 | 57.9 | 55.1 | 53.5 | 43.5 | 33.5 | | |

[0017]

【表2】

| 成分(重量%) | 実施例 | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|------|-----|-----|------|--|
| 队分(里豆%) | 8 | 9 | 10 | 1 1 | 12 | 13 | 14 | |
| ラウリン酸 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 水酸化カリウム | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | |
| ** リク*リセリル(10)**リオキシ フ* チレン(10)セチルエーテル | 10 | | | | | 10 | Б | |
| アミソフトMK11 | | 10 | 10 | 20 | 30 | 10 | 10 | |
| コレステロール | 1 | 3 | 3 | l | 2 | 1.5 | 1 | |
| ネオサンペール | 2 | | 1 | 1 | 0.5 | 1 | 2 | |
| 精製水 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 61.5 | 52.1 | 42 | 52 | 56.5 | |

【0018】実施例及び比較例の洗浄料を用いて、高級 脂肪酸石鹸の皮膚吸着量の測定実験を行った。

【0019】<実験例1>上記実施例1~14及び比較 例1~8の皮膚洗浄料を蒸留水で希釈し、10重量%溶 液の洗浄液とした。健常皮膚を有する20~30才の男 女合計22名の前腕屈側部を微温湯にて清拭した後、蒸 留水で洗浄し、充分自然乾燥させた。その後、直径 4 c mの円筒状の抽出分析用カップを上記前腕屈側部に密着 させ、円筒部内に37℃に加温した洗浄液を5ml滴下 40 による洗浄のみを許可した。結果を表3に示す。 し、ガラス棒にて洗浄液を5分間撹拌し、前腕屈側部を 充分洗浄した。洗浄操作後、洗浄部位を蒸留水で充分洗

い流し、自然乾燥させた。これら被験部への脂肪酸石鹸 の残留吸着量を測定するため、洗浄部位に1mlのアセ トンを滴下して残留吸着した脂肪酸石鹸を抽出し、該当 する脂肪酸メチルエステルに変換した後、ガスクロマト グラフィーによって定量分析した。以上の実験は、温度 23℃、相対湿度50%の条件下で実施した。なお、被 験部位に関しては、実験前の1週間は市販洗浄料及びス キンケア製品等の香粧品類の使用は禁止し、水、微温湯

[0020]

【表3】

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| J. 155 5104 | | 比 較 例 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|--|--|--|
| 成分(重量%) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | | | |
| ラウリン酸 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 | | | | | | |
| ミリスチン酸 | | | | | | 22.8 | | | | | |
| パルミチン酸 | | | | | | | 25.6 | | | | |
| ステアリン酸 | | | | | | | | 28.4 | | | |
| 水酸化カリウム | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.5 | | | |
| グリセリン | | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| PEG2000 | | | 10 | | | | | | | | |
| お リオキシエチレン(30) セチルエーテル | | | | 10 | | | | | | | |
| ま、リク・リセリル(10)ま、リオキシ フ、チレン(10)セチルエーテル | | | | | 10 | | | | | | |
| 精製水 | 74.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 64.5 | 71.7 | 68.9 | 66.1 | | | |

【0021】<実験例2>健常皮膚を有する18~35 才の男性23名、女性26名を被験者として実施例1、 8、10及び比較例1~4の皮膚洗浄料を用いて1週間 20 の使用テストを行い、使用感についてアンケート及び面 接調査を実施した。泡立ち、汚れ落ちの評価について は、使用者に悪い=0点、やや悪い=1点、普通=2 点、やや良い=3点、良い=4点として採点してもら い、各項目での平均点が0点以上1点未満の時は×、1 点以上2点未満の時は△、2点以上3点未満の時は○、 3点以上4点以下の時は◎と評価した。つっぱり、きし み、ぬめり、肌荒れの評価については、使用者に感じな い=0点、ほとんど感じない=1点、やや感じる=2 点、感じる=3点、強く感じる=4点として採点しても 30 らい、各項目での平均点が0点以上1点未満の時は◎、 1点以上2点未満の時は○、2点以上3点未満の時は △、3点以上4点以下の時は×と評価した。得られた評 価結果を表4、表5に示す。

[0022]

【表4】

| r | | or on a substantial or of the second of the |
|------------|-----|---|
| ļ, | | 皮膚への脂肪酸の平均残留吸着量 |
| | 1 | 13.8μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 2 | 10.4μ8/cm²(ミリスチン酸) |
| | 3 | 8. 6μg/cm² (パルミチン酸) |
| 実 | 4 | 5.5μg/cm² (ステアリン酸) |
| | 5 | 11.2μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 6 | 8.4μ8/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| 施 | 7 | 4.5μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 8 | 7.4μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 8 | 10.3μ8/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| 枥 | 10 | 9.8μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 1 | 8.8μg/c/m² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 12 | 7.6μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 13 | 8.4μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 4 | 7.5μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 1 | 72.8μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| | 2 | 70.5μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| 比 | 3 | 74.8μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| The de | 4 | 53.8µg/cm²(ラウリン酸) |
| 較 | 5 | 28. 4μg/cm² (ラウリン酸) |
| <i>6</i> 4 | 6 | 48. 5µg/cm² (ミリスチン酸) |
| | 7 | 37. 8μg/cm² (パルミチン酸) |
| | 8 | 24.6μg/cm² (スチアリン酸) |

[0023] 【表5】

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| | • | | | | | | • |
|-----|----|-----|-----|------|----------|-----|---|
| | | 肌荒れ | 泡立ち | 汚れ落ち | つっぱり | きしみ | ಹಹಿ |
| | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | • | 0 |
| 実施例 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 15% | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 | (| 0 | 0 |
| | 1 | × | 0 | 0 | × | Δ | Δ |
| 比 | 2 | 0 | Δ. | Δ | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 比較例 | 3 | 0 | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ | Δ |
| | 4 | Δ | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | Δ |

[0024]

【発明の効果】本発明によれば、脂肪酸石鹸を主成分と する洗浄料を日常使用しても、皮膚内部への脂肪酸石鹸 の残留、蓄積が少なく、肌荒れ等の皮膚トラブルを起こ しにくい洗浄料を提供することが出来る。